The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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He who plants rightly never uproots. He who lays hold rightly never relinquishes.—Lao Tse, Chinese philosopher, 600 B. C.)

WHOLE NO. 1422 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1938 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 28, NO. 29

EDITORIALS

Social Security Marches Onward

The remarkable extent to which the Federal Government is contributing to a certain degree of social security for the masses and care for dependents is revealed by the report of the Treasury Department summarizing the expenses in these fields for the fiscal year ended June 30.

The grants during the year by the Social Security Board totaled $271,494,500. They included $192,186,784 for old age assistance, $26,496,338 for aid to dependent children, $6,161,249 for aid to the blind, $41,916,319 for the administration of State unemployment compensation, $3,775,845 for maternal and child health services, $2,601,846 for services for crippled children, and $1,749 for child welfare services. In addition, the U. S. Public Health Service expended $6,892,079 for public health work.

In the field of old age assistance the Federal Government matches up to $15 a month State old age pensions.

For dependent children the Federal Government pays to each State one-third of the amount expended by the State.

For care of the blind the Federal Government pays one-half of the sums expended by the States.

For unemployment compensation the Federal Government pays the States the total cost of administering the State unemployment compensation systems.

In maternal and child health services the Federal Government pays one-half of the amount expended by the States.

In aid of crippled children the Federal Government pays one-half of the amount expended by the States.

In the field of child welfare services the Federal Government is authorized to contribute $1,500,000 annually. Beginning with an allotment of $10,000 to each State, other allotments for the limit of the appropriation are made by the Secretary of Labor to the various States in the proportion which the rural population of each State bears to the total rural population of the United States.

All of the allotments for the social security services are made by the Social Security Board, with the requirement that the plans adopted by the States for each item shall be approved by the board.

The total expenses for social security and railroad retirement, the Treasury report said, amounted to $1,000,400,000 including $728,400,000 for investments for the Federal old age insurance and railroad retirement reserve accounts. The old age insurance account now totals $702,661,602 and the railroad retirement account for $74,891,945.

The Social Security Board spent $19,958,477 for administrative expenses, and the Railroad Retirement Board, $2,612,000.

In the field of public health work the Federal Government authorizes the expenditure of $10,000,000 annually to aid the States and local subdivisions to maintain adequate public health services, with $2,000,000 earmarked for investigation of disease, and problems of sanitation.

The Social Security Act, passed by the first session of the Seventy-Fourth Congress and approved by the President on August 14, 1935, was unanimously supported by the American Federation of Labor. It marked the beginning of a new era in the relationship between the people and their government. It was the first time that the major economic hazards of unemployment and old age dependence, as well as to safeguard the welfare of children and to provide for maternal and child health, were dealt with through the instrumentality of the Federal Government. Millions of men and women, as well as to safeguard the welfare of children and to provide for maternal and child health, were dealt with through the instrumentality of the Federal Government. Millions of men and women, as well as their dependents, have benefited by the provisions of this beneficial and humane legislation.

Low-Wage Workers Hit by Chronic Diseases

The terrific toll levied by chronic diseases on workers compelled to live on the indecently low wages imposed upon them by employers was vividly pictured by the United States Health Service in a report summarizing the figures of the national health survey, covering data on the health of nearly 3,000,000 persons in the gainfully employed population.

Pointing out that on the average one out of every six persons in the United States suffer from chronic diseases or from serious defects in vision and hearing, the report declared that chronic diseases alone result annually in the loss of over one billion days of work or school. Nearly one-fourth of the invalids were less than 65 years of age. Rheumatism was the most prevalent chronic disease. The most deadly was caused by heart disease. Cancer and other tumors caused the largest number of days lost from work.

Turning to the greater freedom from disease enjoyed by those with incomes large enough to purchase adequate medical care, the report said: "Education and the victimization of those unable to buy these requirements of health, are important."

"Disease and invalidism are particularly great among families of marginal incomes. Frequency rate of chronic illness in relief families was 87 per cent above the rate for families in the upper income classifications."

Development of U. S. Post Office Traced In Radio Dramatization of the "Postman"

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—New and interesting but little known facts about the United States Postal Service were revealed by "Americans at Work," radio dramatized the "Postman" in its broadcast over the Columbia network on July 14.

"Americans at Work" is one of the new adult education series which the Columbia Broadcasting System is presenting under the guidance of the CBS Adult Education Board, of which Lyman Bryson, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, is the chairman, and of which Alexander Meiklejohn, Jr., director of the Workers Education Bureau, is a member.

Of historic note is the fact that the first mail service was established in 1776, by John Cleary who carried letters between Boston and Philadelphia as a private enterprise. When the Government took over the Post Office, Benjamin Franklin was the first Postmaster General.

The program also revealed that in 1837, Samuel Morse offered the Post Office exclusive rights to his new invention, the telegraph, but was turned down. Ezra Cornell later, the telegraph became a private industry.

The first half of the broadcast originated in Columbia's New York studios, and featured a dramatization of a postman fulfilling another day's route. Another playlet pictured the tragic effort of three explorers and their mules through a blizzard over an ice-strewn lake. Their mail was delivered, but all of the mules was rescued after three hours on the water. The body of the other wasn't discovered until the following spring.

Columbia switched its microphone to the Washington Post Office for the second half of its program. There several employees were interviewed, as well as Albert Goldman, head of the metropolitan Post Office.

The work of the "Dynamiter," whose dangerous blasting makes possible the building of our tunnels and dams and countless other huge engineering projects, will be dramatized by "Americans at Work" in its broadcast over the Columbia network on Thursday, August 4. (WABC-CBS, 10:30 to 11:00 P. M. (EDST).

Nerve Wreckage of Unemployed Parents Fills New York City Shelters For Children

Eleven Thousand Passed Through One Shelter During 1937.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The heartrending effects on the workers and their families of the never-ending unemployment, low wages and general economic insecurity caused by the failure of industrial management to establish policies that will provide work and decent pay for all able-bodied persons is revealed in the report of the New York City Children's Welfare Commission stressing the importance of adequate shelter care for children whose parents have suffered mental breakdown caused by the long struggle against adverse economic circumstances.

"We have a larger proportion of the children admitted here all the time because one of the parents has a so-called 'nervous breakdown,'" said Mrs. Louise H. Goldberg, director of the Children's Shelter, one of the Federation's agencies.

"After so many years of unemployment, of marginal wages and of relief, parents become worn out, tired and run down again and the strain on parents is too much and the nervous tension in their homes families has been steadily increasing."

During 1937 over 11,000 children of parents whose nerves had snapped under the strain of continued economic insecurity and threatened destitution were cared for by one of the Greater New York Fund's temporary children's shelters, the majority staying from a few days to several months.

C. I. O. DICTATORS HIT BY A. F. OF L. CHIEF

Atlantic City, N. J. (AFLNWS)—The dictatorial tactics of the Committee for Industrial Organization were criticized without gloves by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the opening session of the annual convention of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association here.

Declaring that the general staff of the C. I. O. "announced the purpose of the dual union to conquer the American Federation of Labor and bow to their dictates," Mr. Green said:

"They've been at it now for more than two years, led by a man who has illusions of grandeur (an autocrat, a dictator, the like of which has never been seen in America. They've been trying to make the A. F. of L. surrender to their world. The only answer so far is failure, and by the eternal, the American Federation of Labor will never surrender."

A. F. L. SEAMEN'S UNION SIGNS UP M. & M. CO.

New York, N. Y. (AFLNWS)—The American Federation of Labor Seamen's Union No. 21439 has entered into an agreement with the Merchant's and Miners Transportation Company signing up the company's unlicensed personnel, according to information issued by the A. F. of L. Seamen's Journal, published here. It was stated that this was "the first time in over 76 years of operation" that the M. & M. Company had signed such an agreement.

The contract, which is of the closed shop type and provides for hiring through the Union hiring hall negotiated by Robert Chapdelaine, M. J. Seymour, Mike White and Carl Lynch, representing the Seamen's Union, and H. T. Merrill, representing the company.

The seamen aboard the M. & M. vessels will vote on the agreement during the month of July. They had already voted in favor of the A. F. of L. Seamen's Union by a large majority in an election held under the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board.

LABOR UNIONS MUST PAY OLD AGE INSURANCE TAX

Social Security Board Warns That Penalty Is Applicable if Payment Is Not Made by July 31.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Social Security Board issued a statement here calling the attention of trade unions which are employers to the fact that they are required to pay the old age insurance tax levied under the Social Security Act, payment for the second quarter of the year being mandatory on July 31, with suitable provisions for the payment of back taxes due in 1937.

Following is the text of the board's statement:

"Attention, union offices!

"Has your union paid its Social Security taxes?

"1. Any union with ONE or more employees, officers, committeemen, collectors, assistants, committeemen, or any other employe, is liable, as an employer, for old-age benefit credits under the Social Security Act. This tax for the quarter ending June 30 must be paid by July 31, to avoid penalty.

"2. Your union MUST HIRE or more employes (including officers paid or unpaid) is subject, as an employer, to Federal tax payable in January of each year under the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act. Against this tax, however, the union is entitled to credit for contributions to the State unemployment fund.

"3. Congress has passed a law exempting unions and other employers of eight or more who failed to pay this Federal tax for 1936 from penalty, provided the State unemployment fund for that same year, 1936, was set up before June 30, 1935, and claim their credits against the Federal tax accordingly.

"Tax return blanks and all necessary information may be obtained from the United States Collector of Internal Revenue for your district."

ACTORS FILE CHARGES ON RINGLING CIRCUS

A. F. of L. Union Claims Show Management Violated Agreement in Discharging 1500 Union Members.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—John Whitehead, executive secretary of the American Federation of Actors, announced that the Federation had filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board accusing the owners of the Ringling-Barnum and Bailey circus with violating the Wagner Labor Relations Act in connection with the closing of the show on September 4, the last minute mass discharge of all members of the union, numbering 1500.

Pointing out that the union had a four-year closed shop agreement with the circus management, Whitehead complained that the dismissal of the union members was unlawful under the Wagner Act which declares it shall be an unfair labor practice for any employer to discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization.

The Ringling show management, it was declared, refused to grant the union to Winter headquarters at Sarasota, Florida, but, on various occasions, instructions and equipment to Redfield, South Dakota, to join the non-union Al G. Barnes-Sells-Floto Circus, a subsidiary of the Ringling Brothers circus. Whitehead charged that the Sells-Floto circus which closed at Scranton, Pa., is operating and having exactly the same circus has been non-union and has had no labor difficulties. He further charged that in closing the Ringling show the management was motivated by opposition to the activities of the union and discourage membership in it.

Following the filing of the Labor Board, also accuses the Ringling management of violating Section 8 of the Labor Act which prohibits employer-dominated unions, such as company unions, or coercing employes in the exercise of their right of self-organization. This violation, the union said, was achieved by the action of the circus management in denouncing the Associated Actors of American Federation of Actors, thus forcing the dissolution of bringing the Federation into disrepute.

JOHN WEBER, BAKERS' AID, DIES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Was Believed to Be Last Surviving Charter Member of the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS)—John Weber, reputedly the last surviving charter member of the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, died at his home here on July 14, following a long illness. He was 78 years of age.

For years, until he retired six years ago, Mr. Weber was office manager for the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Local No. 118.

In 1936, at the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the organization of the International Bakers Union, held in Pittsburgh, Mr. Weber was honored as the union's last surviving charter member.

A native of Germany, Mr. Weber had been a resident of Washington for a long period. He was past master of Harmonia Lodge, F. and A. M. and was also belonged to Mount Horeb chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Among survivors are a daughter, Mrs. Lillie Hoffman; Mrs. John A. and Henry Weber, and five grandchildren, all of this city.

STREET RAILWAY UNION SIGNS NEW PACT IN D. C.

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS)—The members of Division 689, Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, affiliated with the A. F. of L., at a referendum here, voted overwhelmingly in favor of the contract with the Capital Transit Company, thus ending negotiations for a new contract which, however, is under consideration for several months.

The agreement voted by the union provides for overtime after 10 hours instead of 11 hours; guarantees extra pay a minimum of $100 for four weeks; establishes the 5-hour day in garages; grants one week's vacation with pay for all employes after one year's service; and establishes the closed shop for all employes except clerks in the offices.

STRIKE IN TWO SUGAR REFINERIES IS ENDED

A. F. of L. Union in Philadelphia Wins Closed Shop, Labor Pool, and Other Benefits.

Philadelphia, Pa. (AFLWNS)—The three week's strike of the A. F. of L. Sugar Refinery Workers Union No. 20251 against three sugar refineries here was ended in two of the refineries by an agreement providing for the closed shop, a labor pool for the industry, seniority and three weeks' vacation with pay. The agreement was approved by 1,900 employes of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and 900 at the W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining and Molasses Company. The remaining 800 employes of the Franklin Sugar Refining Company remain out.

The union originally demanded a wage increase of five cents an hour, which was granted by the first refinery and later reducing it to two cents. The wage part of the settlement, however, was dropped in the final settlement.

Refinery officials cited as their main reason for opposing the wage increase the fact that the Labor Board had urged by the union that Southern sugar mills pay 10 cents an hour and demand by reason of lower wages could undersell the local refineries. In order to offset this low wage competition, the union pledged itself to aid in a vigorous organization campaign among Southern refinery employes.

Labor Pool Provisions

The labor pool plan was included in the agreement in an effort to give greater job security to the entire refinery employes. It provides that an employe's seniority in either plant determines his seniority in the other, and that if a man is laid off during a slack period in one refinery he will be called back to it in that, according to his seniority, should the second one increase its forces.

The agreement also provides for seniority in promotion, whenever possible, and an opportunity for employes to take a course in preparation for the higher-up jobs. Night shift employes in the Pennsylvania plant were given a wage differential of two cents an hour to meet the rates at the McCahan plant.

The settlement approved by the union also covers employes of two affiliates of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company—the Pennsylvania Alcohol Corporation and the Ellwood Distilling Corporation—as well as those who actually refine sugar.

Shortly before the end of the strike, 20,000,000 pounds of sugar were stored in refineries and warehouses here, but the strike was so effective that wholesalers were unable to get access to the supply. Many dealers resorted to rationing sugar and small stocks and grocers in some sections limited sales.

APPLICATION OF LABOR ACT SCORED BY GREEN

Says Amendment Will Be Sought by American Federation of Labor.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Atlantic City, N. J.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the annual convention of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association of the United States and Canada, in session here, that the A. F. of L. was considering having the Wagner Act, or the National Labor Relations Act, but that like organizations, it had approved some of the methods used in administration of the Act and would endeavor to have it amended.

"I maintain that the American Federation of Labor is entitled to be responsible for the enactment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act," Mr. Green said. "We and Senator Wagner framed it and supported it. But the movement can claim credit for its enactment, and no loud-mouthed representative of a dual labor movement can claim any of the credit.

"But we regret that the Act has been applied in many instances in a way we believe is unfair to employers and not in accord with the letter and spirit, by those in authority to administer it.

"We believe the Act should be sound and conservative. It is the intention of the A. F. of L. to mobilize its political strength in a determined effort to amend that law so that it shall become the real Act that was sponsored and approved by the Federation."

COLPOYS NAMED TO STUDY DEPENDENT CHILD PROBLEM

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS)—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia appointed John B. Colpoys, publisher and editor of the Washington Dispatch, the official organ of the Washington Central Labor Union, to the new advisory committee of nine members to make an intensive study of plans for the care of the District of Columbia's dependent, neglected and delinquent children. The committee will work with an expert to be assigned by the United States Children's Bureau, Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, has made available a sum of $5,000 for the expert.

Mr. Colpoys, in addition to being a veteran in the service of the organized labor movement in Washington, is also a close friend of Marvin H. McIntyre, commissioner of the District of Columbia, having been appointed to this office by President Roosevelt in 1934 for a four-year term, and re-appointed recently for another term.

Charity Group Feeds Needy In Washington

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS)—The Volunteers of America reported that its relief station here was feeding 1,000 to Washington's needy during June. In addition, the Volunteers provided 2624 nightly lodgings. Company quarters, approximately 1,000 food orders, 980 milk allotments and 260 garment orders were also made. Practically all of the poor helped by the Volunteers were not eligible for WPA relief work.

Bankers and Doctors Organize In Unions

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS)—Ira Y. Bain, former national vice president of the American Federation of Government Employes, told the newly organized employes of Glenn Dale Sanitarium at the first meeting of Local 471 here that associations of doctors and bankers are unions no matter what names they go by. He stressed the benefits organization gives to both employer and employe groups.

RADIO ARTISTS WIN A. F. L. UNION TERMS

Two Broadcasting Chains Sign Agreement for Actors and Singers on Entertaining Programs.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—Representatives of the American Federation of Radio Artists, an A. F. of L. affiliate, the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, signed a contract at Radio City governing working hours and wages for actors and singers employed on entertaining radio programs in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

The minimum wage rates under the agreement provide for pay ranging from $8 for choral and group singers for a fifteen minute broadcast on the West Coast to $25 for soloists for a full hour's broadcast in New York or on a network basis, with proportionate scale for staff singers employed by the week, ranging from $40 on the Pacific Coast to $65 in New York. The agreement makes the union as the exclusive bargaining agent for artists on sustaining programs, thus bringing the key stations of the networks in the union affected.

For the first time in the history of broadcasting the agreement limits rehearsal periods. It provides one rehearsal call for each broadcast. Working conditions for staff singers are specifically defined and there is a stipulation for one hour off for the program auditions.

The provisions on rehearsal hours for actors calls for two hours for a fifteen minute broadcast, six hours for a thirty-minute broadcast and eight hours for a sixty-minute broadcast. For singers, rehearsal hours are one and one-half hours for fifteen-minute programs, two and a half hours for thirty minute and three and a half hours for an hour's broadcast. Provision is also made for the payment of rehearsal overtime at the rate of an hour.

The contract covers only sustaining programs and has no bearing on commercially sponsored programs. It was signed in the NBC board room by Lenox R. Lohr, president of the National Broadcasting Company; Lawrence Lowman, vice president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Emily Holt, national executive secretary, and Harry Heller, assistant national secretary and treasurer of the American Federation of Radio Artists.

UNIONS IN MILWAUKEE LIST MANY VICTORIES

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Despite the business recession, American Federation of Labor unions in Milwaukee county have won their demands for union recognition and higher living standards based on union scales, it was learned here, in reports from local unions.

Metal Clerks Union No. 1234 announced that all contracts signed with clothing stores in the city now provide for a provision for $25 weekly wages for merchandise clerks.

Following a strike against eight insulating contractors involving 175 members of Asbestos Workers Union No. 17, the dispute was settled by an agreement by the employers to increase the hourly wages from $1.25 an hour to $1.36, with time-and-a-half for all extra hours worked scheduled to take place on October 1.

The Milwaukee Building Trades Council and Veal Handlers Union No. 269, which began with a lockout by ten commission concerns operating on the Milwaukee Mercantile Exchange, was settled with the signing of contracts by the provisions of a new contract, following conferences with Father Francis Haas, Rev. Mgr. Francis J. Haas of the State Labor Relations Board, and Leo Lohr. The employers originally demanded that wage reductions be accepted as a condition for ending the lockout, but the new contract includes wage increases of $1.50 a week for 48 hours for 200 men of employes.

Officials of the Machinists' and Molders' Unions have negotiated an agreement with the Allis-Chalmers Company. The contract, affecting 1500 employes, includes a preferential clause providing that no existing man employed by the firm for one year or more is entitled to a job at less than previous pay or more. The contract also assures that there will be no reduction in wages.

GLOVE FIRM CUTS WAGES; BUT PAYS BIG DIVIDEND

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Kewanee, Ill.—The Boss Manufacturing Company, which specializes in gloves and mittens and a complete line of cornhuskers, with plants located at Kewanee, Ill.; Henry, Ill.; Hancock City, Mo.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Toledo, Findlay and Bluffton, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Lexington, Ind., recently reduced the wages of its employes from 5 to 10 per cent, depending upon the classification of work.

This firm uses the Bedaux System of wage payment, and after this reduction, employes will be paid 40 cents per hour for the majority of the workers.

The Boss Manufacturing Company is one of the largest work glove concerns in this country. For the fiscal year ending year in 1937, during this period paying a dividend of 16 per cent, the largest dividend paid since at least 1929, so it seems that this wage reduction is uncalled for.

Also, the National Labor Relations Board has a case now pending before the in the Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, to enforce their order to have them reinstate four employes with back wages, recognize Local 65, International Glove Workers Union of America, an A. F. of L. affiliate, as sole bargaining agency, etc., at its Kewanee, Illinois, plant.

VACATIONS WITH PAY INCREASE IN ENGLAND

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Holidays with pay are being secured as the result of a number of strikes in Great Britain. In Manchester, the Trafford Park Steel Warehouses, Ltd., has granted its employes a week's annual holiday with pay. One week's vacation with pay each year has also been granted by Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., wire manufacturers of Manchester, employing a thousand men, and by Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., of Bolton and Pendlebury, employing 650 cotton spinners, dyers and doublers.

Donnelley 'Phone Directories Hit In Nation-Wide Drive Against Firm

STEEL WAGE HEARING CALLED FOR JULY 25

Minimum Pay Rates Fee Iron and Steel Workers Will Be Fixed Under Provision of Walsh-Healey Act.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—By authority of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act the provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts for the United States," Acting Secretary of Labor Charles V. McLaughlin announced that a public hearing will be held in Washington on July 25 to fix minimum wage rates for firms supplying the Federal Government with steel products.

L. Metcalf Walling, administrator of the Public Contracts Division of the U. S. Labor Department, said the purpose of the hearing was to "determine the prevailing minimum wages which will be paid by employers in their contracts with the Federal Government in excess of $10,000." This determination, he said, "must be made on the basis of the prevailing minimum wages of the industry."

Well informed sources pointed out that, previous wage rates paid by major steel producers are now 62½ cents per hour for common labor. It was also pointed out that the Public Contracts Board would recommend a wage rate of 40 cents per hour, the minimum set by Labor Perkins, who is empowered under the Walsh-Healey Act to make prevailing wage rates effective.

Mr. Walling added that if 62½ cents an hour were fixed as the minimum wage rate by the Government, no steel producer could secure Government contracts unless he paid the rate.

CIO UNION HEAD QUITS; TOO MANY COMMUNISTS

Washington, D. C.—(AFLNWS)—Harold J. Ruthen, chairman of the Washington local of the American Communications Association, a C. I. O. affiliate, made public a letter to Mervyn Rathbone, national president of the A. C. A., resigning his membership and denouncing numerous evidences of links with the Communists which he claimed had been impressed upon him since he left the C. O. unit.

Mr. Hallett said that when he joined the A. C. A. early in 1937 his interest was in unionism and that he "did not bargain to aid or comfort, or to support in any way, financially or otherwise, Communism or any communistic activities." Since then, however, he was barraged with communications from a number Soviet and other communistic "pseudo-patriotic organizations," asking for support, and had also been "strongly urged by numerous representatives of the national office of A. C. A. to spend their entire time in behalf of these organizations Mr. Hallett included the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Workers' Alliance of America and the International Labor Defense.

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LABOR ARTICLE FAVORED FOR N. Y. CONSTITUTION

Albany Committee Reports Provision For Prevailing Wage and 40-Hour Week on State Jobs.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Albany, N. Y.—The Committee on Industrial Relations and Workmen's Compensation of the New York State Constitutional Convention here decided by a unanimous vote to recommend for the inclusion of a separate labor article in the new State Constitution which the full convention was called to formulate. The committee agreed that the article proposed will declare "in principle" that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce, that employes on any jobs under State contracts shall receive the prevailing rate of wages as well as a five-day, forty-hour week, and that any of the labor specification was slight to seven.

The committee filled a proposal giving the Legislature power over labor, to establish an executive State system of workmen's compensation boards, and a proposal which would require the Legislature to outlaw sit-down strikes by passing legislation making it illegal to interfere with the ownership of property, a proposal to transfer jurisdiction of and claims for workmen's compensation from the State Labor Department to a separate and independent tribunal of four members, a proposal which would bar the closed shop, a measure to place workers on equal footing with business, and a proposal to retain or break labor's rights.

5,000 TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST PAY CUT

Greensboro, N. C. (AFLNWS)—Byitterly protesting to remain on strike until the wage cut was removed. Officials of the mills couldn't operate without workers, consequently the management closed the doors of four plants.

Federation Directories Hit Drive Against Firm

Merchants, Professionals and Other Advertisers Told That Money Spent for Classified Telephone Directory Should Be Spent For Local Publicity.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—From many of the leading cities of the country reports are coming into the Organization Campaign of the Chicago Printing Trades Unions in the effort to get local advertisers in the classified telephone directories, printed by the Chicago, Kansas City, Seattle, Lake City, Denver, Indianapolis, Columbus, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Seattle, Lake City, Denver, Indianapolis, Columbus, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Akron, Youngstown; the classified for Detroit and Cleveland, and hundreds of directories for smaller communities in Michigan, Ohio and Illinois.

The Donnelley concern, according to the Organization Committee, maintains a large staff of canvassers who solicit local business and professional people and advertisements in their classified telephone directories. Time and time again the various radio stations to publicize the Donnelley classified directories to counteract this publicity many central labor bodies, innumerable Allied Printing Trades Councils and carpenters and painters' district councils are requested to be systematically carrying on campaigns of adverse publicity against advertising in these directories. These organizations are telling local advertisers to know that union men and women and their friends do not use such directories.

Patronize Local Mediums

Declaring that it is an utter waste of money to buy space in the Donnelley classified directories, the committee states that local unions in the cities using such directories are urging the advertisers to use the money they have been spending with the Donnelley enterprises for advertising in the local newspapers or for leaflets, posters and mailing matter carrying the union label.

Mr. H. M. Wicks, executive secretary of the Organization Committee of the Chicago Printing Trades Unions, reports that hundreds of advertisers in dozens of cities have declared themselves to refrain from further patronage of these Donnelley classified directories after they are notified by the printing trades unions that such directories are printed under non-union conditions. Many local unions of the printing trades have written to the Chicago committee thanking the committee for aiding them in keeping their trades from being ruined and letting the anti-union Donnelley outfit get it.

The Organization Committee of the Chicago Printing Trades Unions requests all labor organizations desiring further information on how most effectively to aid in the drive against Donnelley products to write to the Committee, whose address is Suite A319, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

President's Birthday Fetes Added $1,021,034 To Fund For Fight Against Infantile Paralysis

New York, N. Y. (AFLNWS)—Net receipts in this year's "Fight Infantile Paralysis" campaign reached $1,160,366, Basil O'Connor, president of the fund announced today. Of this amount, $1,021,034 for the new National Foundation For Infantile Paralysis, it was announced by Morris Wolf, treasurer and chairman of the Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday.

A net of $43,949 was raised by labor groups headed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the form of 25 cent contributions accompanying birthday greetings from many thousands of union members.

For the first time this year the total funds collected by the organizing committee will be used in the national fight on infantile paralysis. In previous years 70 per cent of the amount, realized from the birthday celebration was retained by the local communities and 30 per cent went to the Warm Springs Foundation, at Warm Springs, Ga.

ILO COMMITTEE PLANS PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

Delegates From Twenty-Five Nations In Geneva Meeting Urge Uniform Procedure For All Countries.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Representatives of twenty-five nations attended the first meeting of the newly created Public Works Committee of the International Labor Office, which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from June 27 to 30 inclusive. The purpose of the meeting was to draw up a uniform plan for submission by the various governments to the ILO of information as to public works planned or undertaken in their respective countries.

The nations represented were: the United States, Canada, Australia, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Saar Basin, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, and Yugoslavia.

Jacob W. Van Achterberg, Netherlands Workers' delegate, told the Committee that "public works would have to consider how it could raise means internationally for the construction of public works.

"If the Suez Canal and Panama Canal did not already exist," he said, "they would be excellent examples of international public works. But there are doubtless other possibilities and it is for this committee to discover them. There are, for example, countries which cannot be thoroughly developed at present because they lack adequate harbors. That is a point into which the committee might look."

Robert H. Randall, U. S. Government delegate, also stressed the international character of public works.

"It is obvious," he said, "that one country cannot set out to raise funds for public works, and thereby tending to increase the level of prices, and then may be under a handicap with its neighbor nations provided they do not do similar things, or even if they do things which would be negative—in other words deflating policies."

Nilo A. Mannio, Finnish Government delegate, called attention to the fact that Finland was one of the few countries, which, during the recent depression, used public works as almost the sole means of combatting unemployment.